(c) whether the Planning Commission propose to freeze the outlay for these social sector projects; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) More than 200 Centrally Sponsored Schemes were in operation during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997—2002). The Ninth Five Year Plan outlay on the Centrally Sponsored Schemes pertaining to Social *viz.* Agriculture, Water Resources, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Labour, Health & Family Welfare, Social Welfare, Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development, was to the tune of Rs. 105534.79 crore.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2001-02 had mentioned that all existing schemes both at the Central/ State level would be subject to Zero Based Budgeting and emphasised the need to retain only those schemes that are demonstrably efficient and essential. The issue of transfer, convergence and weeding out of schemes also came up for discussion in the Full Planning Commission meetings held on 27th and 29th June, 2001. In view of this, the Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments have been advised to complete this exercise before the commencement of the Tenth Five Year Plan.

Effective Population Control

2080. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Population had undertaken an exercise to rank all the districts in the country on the basis of social, economic and demographic indicators to identify districts requiring concerted steps for effective population control;

(b) if so, the names of the districts so identified in Jammu & Kashmir and other States; and

(c) the broad features of the plan of action evolved to control the population effectively, indicating the phase-wise targets contemplated thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRLARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The National Commission on Population has ranked and mapped all the districts in the country on the basis of 12 social, economic and demographic indicators with a view to know the comparative position of each district in relation to these indicators. However, such an exercise could not be undertaken in the case of the districts in Jammu and Kashmir and one district each in Manipur and Assam as in their case data relating to some of the indicators were not available at the district level.

(c) Though the Family Welfare Programme is being implemented all over India on the basis of Target Free Approach since 1st April, 1996, the National Population Policy 2000 lays down the following 14 National Socio-Demographic Goals to be achieved by 2010:

(1) Address the unmet needs for basic reproductive and child health services, supplies and infrastructure.

(2) Make school education up to age 14 free and compulsory, and reduce drop outs at primary and secondary school levels to below 20 per cent for both boys and girjs.

(3) Reduce infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births.

(4) Reduce maternal mortality ratio to below 100 per 100,000 live births.

(5) Achieve universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases.

(6) Promote delayed marriage for girls, not earlier than age 18 and preferably after 20 years of age.

(7) Achieve 80 per cent institutional deliveries arfd 100 per cent deliveries by trained persons.

(8) Achieve universal access to information/counselling and services for fertility regulation and contraception with a wide basket of choices.

(9) Achieve 100 per cent registration of births, deaths marriages and pregnancies.

(10) Contain the spread of Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), and promote greater integration between the management of reproductive tract infections (RTI) and sexually transmitted infections (STI) and the National AIDS Control Organisation.

(11) Prevent and control communicable diseases.

(12) Integrate Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM) in the provision of reproductive and child health services, and in reaching out to households.

(13) Promote vigorously the small family norm to achieve replacement levels of TFR.

(14) Bring about convergence in implementation of related social sector program so that family welfare becomes a people centred programme.

Poverty Alleviation in view of U.N. Summit

2081. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the recent UN Summit held in New York, an declaration regarding alleviation of poverty in the world, with the objective of reducing the number of those earning less than a dollar a day, by 50 per cent by the year 2015 was made; and

(b) if so, the percentage of people earning less than a dollar per day in the country, State-wise, alongwith the Ninth Plan target in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir. The